

URI, J. 1948

(Debreceni Egyeten Gyogyszertani Intezetetol)

"Preparation and Therapeutic Employ of Calcium Laevulinat."

Orvosi Hetilap, 1948, 89/17(260-264)

Abst: Exc. Med. 11, Vol. 11, No. 3, p. 416

UTI, J. 1948

(Pharmacol. Inst. & Stomatol. Clinic U. of Debrecen)

"Sensibilization of Suprarenin-effect by Procaine."

Ziet. fur Vit.-Horm., und Ferment. 1948/9 2/5-6(472-479)  
Abst: Exc. Med. 11, Vol. 111, no. 5, p. 666

C.A.

110

The isolation of mannitol from pumpkin pulp. József Uti (Univ. Debrecen, Hungary). *Kisérleti Orvostudomány* 1, 80-2(1949).—Dried, powd. pumpkin was refluxed with concd. EtOH, the yellow knots, formed after cooling, were sepd. and repeatedly recrystd. from 75% EtOH, clarified with active carbon, until white needle crystals, m. 168-6°, contg. C 39.56, H 7.73%, mol. wt. (dtd. by ebullioscopy) 178-92, were obtained, which were identified as mannitol. Also carotene can be sepd. from the EtOH ext. obtained after refluxing. István Fliszkó

C.A.

Preparation of mannitol from Hungarian pumpkins.  
 [Szeged Univ. Debrecen, Hung.]. *Magyar Kém.*  
 [Szeged 4, 537-9 (1949)]. — The Hungarian pumpkin served as  
 the raw material for the lab. manuf. of pectin as an antidiarrhoeic  
 for MeOH poisonings. The disintegrated pumpkin was  
 dried at room temp., powdered, and refluxed with concd.  
 EtOH for several hrs. The undissolved mass served for the  
 prepn. of pectin and the filtrate seemed to be a rich source  
 of mannitol. These pumpkins contained 15-20% mannitol.  
 Repeated crystallizations produced mannitol in good yield.  
 The product, m. 165-6°, was almost optically inactive, did  
 not reduce Fehling soln., and did not contain N, S, or halo-  
 gens. Elementary analysis: C 39.56, H 7.73%, mol. wt.  
 by ebullioscopy 178-192. Upon cooling the first EtOH ext.  
 of the pumpkin powder some carotene crystals were also  
 observed. István Fényi

"PI, J.  
(1973)

Debreceni Egyetem Gyógyszertani Intézetek. Calcium-laevulinate oldalliteres  
therapias értéke Preparation and therapeutic employ of calcium laevulinate (cross)  
Hetilap 1948, 39/17 (260-264) Graphs 3 Tables

The preparation of calcium laevulinate containing no, one mol., and two mol. crystal  
water is described. Only the third preparation is stable. It causes no pain on  
intramuscular injection. In cats it raises the blood pressure slightly, and in dogs  
the same effect is obtained after a transient depression. Calcium laevulinate raises  
the blood calcium level more than does the same dose of calcium gluconate.

Amirus - Zurich

So: Excerpta Medica, Vol. II, No. 3, Sect. II, March 1949

URI, J.  
(3487)

A Debreceni Tudományegyetem Bor- és Nemikortani Klinikájáról és Gyógyszertani Intézetéből.  
Bakteriumok szerzettreszistentiájáról, különös tekintettel a dehydrogenasek aktivitására  
Acquired resistance of bacteria with particular regard to the activation of dehydrogenases  
Orvosi Hetilap 1949, 90/2 (41-45) Graphs 3

*M. pyogenes aureus*, *E. coli* and *Ps. aeruginosa* strains were adapted to the bacteriostatic effect of methylene blue, trypanflavin, protargol, penicillin and streptomycin. The acquired resistance of the different strains varied. Strains adapted to methylene blue became resistant also to protargol and trypanflavin, remained, however, sensitive to penicillin and streptomycin. The acquired resistance against methylene blue disappeared after culture in normal broth. The virulence of *M. pyogenes* did not change when the organisms became resistant to methylene blue. The dehydrogenase activity of the adapted strains was higher than that of the original strains.

Jeney - Debrecen

So: *Excerpta Medica*, Vol. II, no. 10, Sect. II, Oct. 1949

URI, J.

Chemical Abst.  
Vol. 48 No. 4  
Feb. 25, 1954  
Biological Chemistry

Disintegration of procaine solutions. I. Uri and P. Ador. (Univ. Debrecen, Hung.). *Current Researches Anesthesia & Analgesia* 29, 229-34(1950).—Yellowish or brown discoloration of procaine solns. was readily produced with Ag, Fe, I, Co, and Cd ions. Discolored solns. of 2 and 4% concn. produced greater blood-pressure falls after intravenous injection in cats and less anesthetic effect in frog sciatic-nerve preps. than fresh procaine solns. of equal strength.  
Karl P. Urbach

Acromed ③

URL, J. 1951

(Pharm. Inst. U. of Debrecen)

"Modification of the Action of Streptomycin."

Acta Physiol (Budapest) , 1951, 2/1 suppl (61-62)  
No abst. in Exc. Med.



URI, J.; CSOBAN, G.; VIRAGH, E.

The antibacterial effect of the flavonol-dyestuff, rhamnetin.  
Acta physiol. hung. 2 no.2:223-228 1951. (CML 21:2)

1. Of the Institute of Pharmacology of Debrecen University.

URI, J. 1951

(Gyogyszertani Intezet, U. of Debrecen)

"Potentiation of Streptomycin Action by Local Anaesthetics."

Kiserl, Orvostud, 1951, 3/3(161-165)

Abst: Exc. Med. 11, Vol. 5, No. 3, p. 395

URI, J.;SZABO, G.

The inhibition of the growth of dermatophytes by 8-hydroxy-quinoline. Acta physiol. hung. 3 no.2:425-429 1952. (CML 24:3)

1. Of the Institute of Pharmacology of Debrecen University.

URI, J.:SZABO, G.:OLAH, D.

A new medium for the cultivation of fungi and its advantages.  
Kiserletes orvostud. 4 no. 4:301-302 Aug 1952. (CLML 23:5)

1. Pharmaceutics Institute of Debrecen Medical University and National  
Medical Mycology Research Station.

URI, J.:OLAH, D.:VALYI-NAGY, T.:SIMON, M.

An antibiotic producing *Epidemophyton*. *Kiserletes orvostud.* 4 no.  
5:323-325 Oct 1952. (GIML 23:5)

1. Pharmaceutics Institute of Debrecen Medical University and National  
Mycology Research Station.

URI, J.; LASZLO, I.

The phytoncide properties of plants in the area of Debrecen, Hungary. Kiserletes orvostud. 4 no. 6:434-435 Dec 1952. (CML 24:1)

1. Pharmacology Institute of Debrecen Medical University.

URI, J.

Simple rapid method for testing antinicotinic effect. Kiserletes  
orvostud. 4 no. 6:464-465 Dec 1952. (CML 24:1)

1. Pharmacology Institute, Debrecen Medical University.

URI, J

ZSOLNAI, T.; URI, J.; VADKERTI, T.

Local anesthesia of long duration with 1-methyl-3-benzoyl-4-hydroxy  
-4-phenylpiperidines. Orv. hetil. 93 no. 27:786-788 6 July 1952.  
(GLML 23:3)

1. Institute of Microbiology (Director -- Dr. Endre Jeney), Institute  
of Pharmacology (Director -- Dr. Tibor Nagy Valyi) of Debrecen Med-  
ical University and the Chinoin Pharmaceutical Plant.



URI, J.; SZABO, G.; OIAH, D.

Ability of dermatophyte to produce antibiotic substances. Kiserletes  
orvostud. 5 no.2:87-90 Mar 1953. (CIML 24:4)

1. Institute of Pharmacology of Debrecen Medical University and the  
National Medical Mycology Research Station.

Uri J

HUNG.

Penicillinase. Z. Vlent and J. Uri (Univ. Med. School, Debrecen). *Acta Microbiol. Acad. Sci. Hung.* 2, 167-77 (1954) (in English).—Intracellular penicillinase (I) was prepd. from *Mycrococcus pyogenes* var. *aureus* and extracellular penicillinase (II) from *Bacillus subtilis*. I was inhibited by 0.02-0.04 mg./ml. 2,3-dichloro-1,4-naphthoquinone, phenylhydrazine HCl, 2-furoic acid hydrazide tartrate, 4-phenylthiosemicarbazide, 1,3-diphenyl-2-aminoguanidine, 2,6-dimethyl-1,3-phenanthroline, and 2-phenylthiohydrazide HCl. I and II were inhibited by 0.1% quinine-PCl<sub>3</sub>, 0.01% 2-amino-4-arsenosophenol, and 0.01% 2-diethylamino-2',3'-acetoxylicide (III) but not by KCN, NaP, MeN, H<sub>2</sub>CO, chloramphenicol, streptomycin, or sulfamethylthiazole. *M. pyogenes* was grown with 200 U./ml. penicillin (IV), III-penicillinase, or IV with 0.02% III. The latter cultures showed increased lag owing to the persistence of free IV in the medium. With 0.01% III, 1.25 U./ml. IV inhibited strains ordinarily resistant to 100 U./ml. 21 variously substituted N,N-diethylglycylamides failed to inhibit I as did procaine and butethamine. This indicates that the inhibition depends on the methyl groups of III. S. W. B., Jr.

URI J.

Pharm. Inst., Univ, med, Sch, and Res. Lab., med. Mycology, Debrecen. \*Production of antibiotics by dermatophytes ACTA PHYSIOL. ACAD. SCIENT. HUNG. (Budapest) 1954,

5/1-2 (255-260) Tables 2

The production of antibiotics by 30 dermatophyte strains was studied in a mashagar medium, and cultivation of 19 strains was successfully continued in liquid media.

Most dermatophytes pathogenic to man produce antibiotics against both staphylococci and Esch. coli. The initiation of production and the amount of antibiotic produced were closely connected with the different phases of growth of the fungi.

Bjornesjo - Uppsala (1V,13)

SO: Excerpta Medica

Section XIII

Vol. 9 No. 1

SZILAGYI I., SZABÓ G. and URI J.

Pharm. Inst., Med. Univ., Debrecen. \*Achoricine, Wirkstoffe des Achorion gypseum.  
(Wirkstoffe aus Dermatophyten I). Biologically active substances from dermatophytes  
Achoricin, the active component of Achorion gypseum. I ACTA PHYSIOL. ACAD. SCIENT.  
HUNG. (Budapest) 1954, 5/suppl. (49-50)

SO: EXCERPTA MEDICA - Section II, Vol. 7, No. 10

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001858020019-7

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001858020019-7"

# HUNG :

✓ Primycin, a new antibiotic. T. Vályi-Nagy, J. Uri, and I. Szilágyi (Univ. Debrecen, Hung.). *Nature* 174, 1105-6 (1964).—Actinomycetes isolated from the intestinal tract and feces of larva of the wax moth (*Galleria mellonella*) produced an antibiotic, primycin (I),  $C_{12}H_{17}O_7N$ , when grown on an alk. liquid medium contg. 2–4% corn steep liquor and 1% glucose for 6 to 9 days. Impure I was obtained from cultures by acidification to pH 2.5 to 2.8, filtering the ppt., and extg. with MeOH. Impurities were removed from the MeOH soln. by adsorption on  $Al(OH)_3$  and I pptd. with  $Et_2O$ . Soln. of this ppt. in 20% aq. MeOH, extn. with  $BuOH$ , and the exts. pptd. with  $Bt_2O$  gave I, recrystd. from MeOH- $BuOH$ , m. 100–8°. I was active against *Micrococcus pyogenes* var. *aureus* in concns. of 0.02 to 0.06  $\gamma$ /ml. I was bacteriostatic against gram-pos. organisms and *Mycobacteria*, and had some viricidal action. Serum reduced the potency of I to  $1/4$  or  $1/8$ . The L.D. for mice and rats was 2.5 and 10 mg./kg., resp. I is not identical with known antibiotics. Richard P. Riley

ABLONCZY, Pal. dr.; URI, Jozsef, dr.

To which protein fraction is vitamin B<sub>12</sub> bound? Paper  
electrophoretic studies in normal and pernicious conditions.  
Magy. belorv. arch. 8 no.6:183-187 Dec. 55

1. A Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem I. sz Belklinikáján (Igazgató:  
Dr. Fornet Bela egyetemi tanár) és Gyógyszertani Intézetének  
(Igazgató: Dr. Valyi-Nagy Tibor egyetemi tanár) közl.

(VITAMIN B<sub>12</sub>  
protein binding in normal & pernicious anemic blood,  
determ. by new combined electrophoretic & microbiol.  
method (Hun))

(BLOOD PROTEINS  
vitamin B<sub>12</sub> binding in normal & pernicious anemic  
blood, determ. by new combined electrophoretic & microbiol.  
method (Hun))

(ANEMIA, PERNICIOUS, blood in  
vitamin B<sub>12</sub> protein binding (Hun))

URI, J., dr.,; BOGNAR, R., dr.,; BEMESI, I., dr.,; BALOGH, M. dr.,

Antimycotic effect of p-hydroxybenzoic acid esters. *Borogy. vener.*  
szemle 9 no.4:126-131 July 55

1. A debreceni Egyetem Gyógyszertani Intézete (ig.: Valyi Nagy T.  
dr. egyet. tanár), Szerves Vegytani Intézete (ig.: Bognar Rózsa dr.  
egyet. tanár Bor-Klinikája (ig.: Szodoray Lajos, dr. egyet. tanár)  
(BENZOATES, effects  
p-hydroxybenzoates on fungi)



URI, P. Juhász, J. Horváth, E.

3  
Penicillin formation by *Trichophyton mentagrophytes* strains. J. Uri, P. Juhász, and G. Csobán (Pharmacol. Univ. Inst., Debrecen, Hung.). *Pharmazie* 10, 709-13 (1955).—Of 20 *T. mentagrophytes* strains, isolated from fresh human mycotic infections, 16 showed penicillin-like antagonistic properties on solid culture media. The active substance secreted from 10 strains into the liquid culture medium of shake cultures developed a strong action against *Micrococcus pyogenes* var. *aureus* and *Bacillus subtilis* as well as against *Escherichia coli*. This type of activity evidences the presence of a penicillin-like product. By thoroughly testing the fermentation liquid, it was detd. that the active principle is inactivated in largest part by penicillinase, and is weakened to a high degree by the action of acids, alkalies, heat, and  $\text{Cu}^{++}$ . Besides the regular penicillin, another previously undetd. active principle is produced by many strains. This may be an antibiotic of another type or a new biosynthetic acid-, alkali-, and heat-resistant penicillin. With paper chromatography it could be shown by bioautographic tracing that the active substance produced by *Trichophyton* without administration of a precursor consists mostly of penicillins G and X. From the fermentation liquid of *Trichophyton* deep cultures, penicillin G may be obtained in the usual way as *N*-ethylpiperidine salt. In this way it could be shown that the T6 strain produces 60-100 units per ml. of penicillin G. By adding AcOPh, a penicillin precursor, the penicillin production of *Trichophyton* strains can be increased more than 5-fold. These data might be of use in connection with the problem of relationships of the *Trichophyton* and *Penicillium*. They are also perhaps significant in explaining the frequently higher sensitivities to penicillin of patients with mycoses. 15 references. G. M. Hocking

URI, Jozsef,; SARDY, Lorant.

Preparation and biological investigations of quinine salt of penicillin G. Orv. hetil. 96 no.24:655-658 12 June 55.

1. A Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem Gyógyszertani Intézete (igazgató: Valyi Nagy T. dr. egyet. tanár) és a Hajdusági Gyógyszergyár (igazgató: Patkovszki I.) közleménye.

(PENICILLIN, derivatives,  
quinine salt of penicillin G)

HUNGARY/ Microbiology - Antibiosis and Symbiosis. Antibiotics. F-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 12, 1958, 52762

Author : Uri, J., Juhasz, P., Csoban, G.

Inst : Hungarian AS

Title : A Study of the Capacity of Trichophyton Mentagrophytes  
Strains to form Penicillin.

Orig Pub : Magyar tud. akad. Biol. es orv. tud oszt. kozl., 1956,  
7, No 1-3, 211-220.

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

- 22 -

URI, Jozef

HUNGARY/Microbiology - Antibiosis and Symbiosis. Antibiotics.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 5, 1958, 17419

Author : Vayl-Nen, Uri, Szendi

Inst : -

Title : Primicin-- a New Antibiotic Obtained from Actinomycetes.

Orig Pub : Magyar tud. akad. Biol. es orv. tud. oszt. kozl., 1956,  
7, No 4, 369-384

Abstract. : Primicin (I)-- an antibiotic formed by actinomycetes isolated from contents of bowels and feces of *Galleria mellonella* (See Ref Zhur Biol., 1955, 61751), slightly soluble in water, insoluble in a majority of ordinary solvents except for lower alcohols-- possesses a very powerful adsorptive capacity. The antibiotic spectrum of I is similar to that of penicillin. Presence of leucocytes partially inactivates the effect of I; the preparation exerts a greater activity in an alkaline than in an acid medium. I is very toxic to laboratory animals. However, local

Card 1/2

HUNGARY/Microbiology - Antibiosis and Symbiosis. Antibiotics.

F-2

Abstr Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 5, 1958, 1444

administration of I does not irritate tissues. In tissue cultures I does not cause formation of cytotoxins. Clinically I was successfully tested ophthalmologically for treatment of conjunctivitis caused by gram-positive vectors and stubbornly resistant to other medicinal remedies. Beneficial results were observed in treatment of tuberculosis disease of the urinary tract, as well as in other tuberculous processes. The suggestion is made that I is a prospective preparation for local application.

Card 2/2

URI, Jozsef, dr.; CSOBAN, Gyorgy, dr.; VALYI-NAGY, Tibor, dr.

Chemotherapeutic evaluation of penicillin G procaine salt preparations of various origin. Orv. hetil. 97 no.30:818-821 22 July 56.

1. A Debreceni Orvostud. Egyetem Gyogysszertani Intezete es a MTA. Kiserleti Orvostud. Kutato Intezete, Antibiotikum Osztaly (igaz.: Valyi-Nagy, Tibor dr. egyet. tanar) kozl.

(PENICILLIN, deriv.

penicillin G procaine salts, evaluation of various prep. (Hun))

URI, J.

Studies on antifungal antagonistic characteristics using Actinomycetes.  
Acta physiol. hung. 11(Suppl):103-104 1957.

1. Pharm kologisches institut der Medizinischen Universitat, Debrecen.  
(ACTINOMYCETES

Actinomycetes, testing of 60 strains for antifungal  
substances (Ger))

(FUNGICIDES, determ.

in Actinomycetes, testing of 60 strains (Ger))

TAKACS, I.; URI, J.; BAZSO, J.; SARDY, L.

Experimental basis of the therapeutic use of quinine-penicillin.  
Acta physiol. hung. 11(Suppl):104-105 1957.

1. Frauenklinik und Pharmakologisches Institut der Medizinischen  
Universitat und Arzneimittelfabrik Hajdusagi Debrecen.

(PENICILLIN

quinine-penicillin, blood absorp. of various prep. (Ger))

(QUININE

same)



10, 11.

BEKESI, I.; BOGNAR, R.; URI, J.

Antifungal studies on 8-hydroxyquinoline derivatives and p-hydroxybenzoic acid esters. Acta physiol. hung. 11(Suppl):166-167 1957.

1. Pharmakologisches Institut und Institut für Organische Chemie  
der Medizinischen Universität, Debrecen.

(BENZOATES)

p-hydroxybenzoates, testing for antifungal eff. (Ger))

(QUINOLINES)

8-hydroxy quinoline methyl deriv., testing for antifungal  
eff. (Ger))

(FUNGICIDES)

p-hydroxybenzoates & 8-hydroxyquinoline methyl deriv.,  
testing (Ger))

URI, J.; BOGNAR, R.; BEKESI, I.

Fungicidal effect of methyl derivatives of 8-hydroxyquinoline on dermatophytes. Acta microb. hung. 4 no.3:279-287 1957.

1. Institute of Pharmacology and Institute of Organic Chemistry,  
Medical University, Debrecen.

(FUNGICIDES, eff.

methyl-8-hydroxyquinolines on dermatophytes)

(QUINOLINES, eff.

methyl-8-hydroxyquinolines, fungicidal eff. on  
dermatophytes)

URI, Jozsef, az orvostudományok kandidátusa

Actinomycetes strains antagonizing human-pathogenic fungi. *Magy. Tudom. Akad. Biol. Orv. Ost. Kozl.* 8 no.4:385-390 1957.

1. Az MTA Kísérleti Orvostudományi Kutató Intézete Antibiotikum Osztálya és a Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem Gyógyszertani Intézete.

(MICROORGANISMS

actinomycetes, antag. of human-pathogenic fungi by various strains (Hun))

(FUNGI

antag. of human-pathogenic fungi by various actinomycetes strains (Hun))

URI, Jozsef, as orvostudoranyok kandidatusa

Human-pathogenic fungi in antibiotic research. I. Antibiotic production of dermatophytes. Magy. Tudom. Akad. Biol. Orv. Oszt. Kozl. 8 no.4: 457-474 1957.

1. Az MTA Kiserleti Orvostudomanyi Kutato Intezet Antibiotikum Osztalya es a Debreceni Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Gyogyszeresertani Intezete.

(ANTIBIOTICS

prod. by dermatophytes (Hun))

(FUNGI

dermatophytes, antibiotic prod. (Hun))

URI, Jozsef, dr.

Intravenous novocaine therapy and its theoretical background.  
Orv. hetil. 98 no.12:285-294 24 Mar 57.

1. A Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem Gyógyszertani Intézete  
(igazgató: Valyi-Nagy, Tihor, dr. egyet. tanár) közleménye.  
(PROCAINE, ther. use  
(Hun))

URI, Jozsef

TAKACS, Istvan, dr.; URI, Jozsef, dr.; BAZSO, Janos, dr.; SARDY, Lorand

Therapeutic value of quinine-penicillin. Orv. hetil. 98 no.20:  
518-522 19 May 57.

1. A Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem Szülészeti és Nőgyógyászati  
Klinikájának (igazgató: Arvay, Sandor, dr. egyet. tanár Gyógyászati  
Intézetének (igazgató: Valyi-Magy, Tibor, dr. egyet. tanár) és a  
Hajdusági Gyógyszergyár közleménye.

(PENICILLIN

quinine-penicillin, clin. evaluation (Hun))

(QUININE

same)

URI, Jozsef; SZATHMARY, Sebestyen; HERPAY, Zsombor

Determination of penicillin production by dermatophytes in  
corneus tissues. Orv. hetil. 98 no.23:624-626 9 June 57.

1. A Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem Gyógyászati Intézetének  
(igazgató: Valyi-Nagy, Tibor, dr. egyetemi tanár) és Borklinikáján  
(igazgató: Szodoray, Lajos egyetemi tanár) működő Orvosi Mykológiai  
Intézetének (vezető: Szathmary, Sebestyen docens) közleménye.

(FUNGI

dermatophytes, penicillin prod. in corneus tissue cultures,  
determ. by penicillinase (Hun))

(PENICILLIN

prod. by dermatophytes in corneus tissue cultures, determ.  
by penicillinase (Hun))

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 2 Vol 12/9 Physiology Sept 59 (11, 1959)

4446. DESERTOMYCIN, A NEW CRYSTALLINE ANTIBIOTIC WITH ANTI-BACTERIAL AND CYTOSTATIC ACTION - Uri J., Bognár R., Békési I. and Varga B. Dept. of Pharmacol., Univ. Med. Sch., Debrecen; Inst. of Organ. Chem., Univ. of Debrecen; Antibiotic Res. Inst., Hungarian Acad. of Scis; 'Hajdusági' Pharm. Fact., Debrecen - NATURE (Lond.) 1958, 182/4632 (401) Tables 1 illus. 1

A new antifungal antibiotic, flavofungin, has been isolated from *Streptomyces flavofungini* (Nature (Lond.) 1958, 181, 908). The same species produces another antibiotic, designated as desertomycin. Its tentative empirical formula is:  $C_{33}H_{60}O_{14}N$ , m.p. 189-190 C. Antimicrobial activity (growth inhibition) between 5 and 25  $\mu\text{g.}/\text{ml.}$  for various microorganisms.  $\text{LD}_{50}$  i.v. 1.35 mg./kg. in mice. It has a very significant cytotoxic effect (leukaemic cells and Ehrlich ascites cells inhibited by 0.7  $\mu\text{g.}$  and 10  $\mu\text{g.}$  respectively; cytostatic and cytolytic action on fibroblast, HeLa and Crocker cells at 10-100  $\mu\text{g.}$ ). Fischer - Buenos Aires (II, 5, 16)



URI, Jozsef, dr., egyetemi docens, az orvostudományok kandidátusa  
(Debrecen)

Fungi, helpers and enemies of man. Pt. 2. Term tud kozl  
4 no. 5:228-230 My '66.

TAKACS, Istvan, dr.; URI, Jozsef, dr.; BAZSO, Janos, dr.; DOBO, Kalman, dr.

Vaginal candidiasis and its treatment with flavofungin, a new  
Hungarian antifungal antibiotic. Orv.hetil. 101 no.44:1569-1570  
30 0 '60.

1. Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem Szülészeti és Nőgyógyászati  
Klinika és Gyógyszertani Intézete.

(MONILIASIS ther)

(VAGINA dis)

(ANTIBIOTICS ther)

URI, Jozsef, dr., egyetemi docens, az orvostudományok kandidátusa (Debrecen)

The revival of penicillin. Term tud kozl 5 no.2:55-57 F '61.

URI, Jozsef, dr., egyetemi docens, az orvostudományok kandidátusa  
(Debrecen)

Semisynthetic penicillins. Term tud kozl 6 no.9:391-394  
S '62.

\*

FERENCZY, L.; ZSOLT, J.; URI, J.

The inhibitory activity on yeasts of flavofungin and desertomycin.  
Acta microbiol. Hung. 9 no.2:183-187 '62.

1. Institute for Plant Physiology (Director: I. Szalai) of the University,  
Szeged and Department of Pharmacology (Director: T. Valyi-Nagy),  
University Medical School, Debrecen.  
(ANTIBIOTICS) (YEASTS)

URI, Jozsef; SZTARICKAI, Ferenc

A simple method for the determination of 6-aminopenicillan acid.  
Kiserl. orvostud. 14 no.3:327-329 Je '62.

1. Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem Gyógyszertani Intézet és a  
BIOGAL Gyógyszergyár, Debrecen.  
(PENICILLIN chem)

URI, Jozsef, dr.

New results and possibilities in penicillin research and therapy;  
semisynthetic penicillins. Orv. hetil. 103 no.38:1777-1778 23 S '62.

1. Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem, Gyógyszertani Intézet.  
(PENICILLIN) (PENICILLIN G) (PENICILLIN DIMETHOXYPHENYL)  
(PHENETHICILLIN)

SZTARICKAI, Ferenc; URI, Jozsef

Characteristic chemical reactions of desertomycine. Magyar  
kem folyoir 69 no.9:384-387 S '63.

1. Kossuth Lajos Tudományegyetem Szerves-Kémiai Tanszéke,  
Debrecen; Antibiotikum Kémiai Akadémiai Kutató Csoport;  
Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem Gyógyszertani Intézet.



HUNGARY

URI, Jozsef, Dr, VALU, Gabriella, Dr; Medical University of Debrecen,  
Institute of Pharmacology (Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem, Gyógyszertani  
Intézet).

"A 'Therapeutic Map' of the Penicillins."

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 104, No 37, 15 Sept 63, pages 1729-1736.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] A detailed evaluation of the recently manufactured and therapeutically used, partially synthetic penicillins (propicillin, phenbenicillin, oxacillin, cloxacillin) is followed by a tabulated comparison of all penicillin compounds used in therapy. Since the various penicillins are not equivalent, it was necessary to tabulate all the specific properties which are important in their therapeutic use. The various penicillin compounds, produced either by biosynthesis or by partial synthesis, differ significantly in their properties, in their fields of action and in the method of application. There are different indications for the use of each penicillin compound with corresponding clinical application. 1 Hungarian, the rest Western references.

1/1

URI, Jozsef, dr.

The cephalosporins as special penicillins. Orv. hetil. 104 no.47:  
2209-2218 24 N '63.

1. Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem, Gyógyszertani Intézet.  
(ANTIBIOTICS) (CHEMISTRY) (PENICILLIN)  
(CEPHALOSPORIUM)

MUNNICH, Denes, dr.; VALU, Gabriella, dr.; URI, Jozsef, dr.

Treatment of typhoid carriers with "Ampicillin". Orv.hetil. 105  
no.5:205-208 2F '64.

1. Hajdu-Bihar Megyei Tanacs Korhaz (Debrecen) Fertőző Osztaly  
es Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem, Gyógyszertani Intezet.

HUNGARY

URI, Jozsef, Cand. of med. sci., BEKESI, Istvan, Cand. of chem., VALU, Gabriella; Medical University of Debrecen, Institute of Pharmacology (Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem, Gyógyszertani Intézet).

"Exo-Penicillinacylase"

Budapest, A Magyar Tudományos Akadémia V. Orvosi Tudományok Osztályának Közleményei, Vol XVI, No 2-3, 1965, pages 239-246

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] 6-Aminopenicillanic acid can be prepared from G- or V-penicillin most economically with an enzyme, penicillinase, found in some microbes. The enzyme known earlier is a cell-bound endoenzyme. By means of strain research, a Gram positive bacterium was isolated from soil which produces exo-penicillinacylase exclusively and in large amounts. This is the first bacterial strain with such properties and the first penicillinacylase product in the world literature. The optimal conditions for enzyme production were determined in shake cultures and in a laboratory fermentor. Enzyme production can be stimulated with phenylacetic acid. The enzyme was prepared in a non-purified form and its basic properties were studied. pH 8 phosphate buffer at 37° C was found to be the most optimal condition for its hydrolytic activity. It has a rather specific activity as it uses primarily G-penicillin and, to a lesser extent, V-penicillin for the production of

1/2

- 68 -

HUNGARY

Budapest, A Magyar Tudományos Akademia V. Orvosi Tudományok Osztályának Kozlemenyei, Vol XVI, No 2-3, 1965, pages 239-246

6-aminopenicillanic acid. It will not produce the same acid from the known and tested half-synthetic penicillins neither will it produce 7-amino-cephalosporanic acid from the half-synthetic cephaloridine (ceporin).  
4 Hungarian, 22 Western references. [Manuscript received 13 May 65.]

HUNGARY

URI, Jozsef, Dr of med. sci., BEKESI, Istvan, Cand. of chem.; Medical University of Debrecen, Institute of Pharmacology (Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem, Gyógyszertani Intézet).

"Benzylpenicillinacylase Production by E. Coli Strains"

Budapest, A Magyar Tudományos Akadémia V. Orvosi Tudományok Osztályának Közleményei, Vol XVI, No 2-3, 1965, pages 247-251

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] Among Gram-negative bacteria, members of the E. coli strain are the most potent producers of benzylpenicillinacylase. Of 200 E. coli strains freshly isolated from patients and tested, 71 were sensitive to G-penicillin, 163 to 6-aminopenicillanic acid and 190 to ampicillin. Penicillinase was produced by 48 of them, 30 showed benzylpenicillinacylase activity. Benzylpenicillinacylase was only produced by coli strains resistant to G-penicillin but sensitive to 6-amino-penicillanic acid and ampicillin. Penicillinase is present both in the exo and endocellular forms, and in both forms together in some strains. Benzylpenicillinacylase will only occur in an endocellular form. A given strain can simultaneously produce both penicillin-inactivating enzymes. Ampicillin is rather strongly resistant to penicillinase and benzylpenicillinacylase produced by E. coli. In many of the E. coli strains which produce benzylpenicillinacylase, the enzyme production can be stimulated with phenylacetic acid although there are some in which this is not the case even the reverse is true. 3 Hungarian, 17 Western references. [Manuscript

1/1

received 13 May 65.]

- 69 -

L 37813-66 T JK

ACC NR: AP6028468

SOURCE CODE: HU/0018/66/000/003/0322/0323

AUTHOR: Uri, Jozsef

ORG: Institute of Pharmacology, University of Debrecen (Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem, Gyógyszertani Intézet)

TITLE: Rapid, simple method for the determination of the spectrum of half-synthetic penicillins and cephalosporins

SOURCE: Kiserletes orvostudomány, no. 3, 1966, 322-323

TOPIC TAGS: spectrum analysis, penicillin, antibiotic, bacteriology, chemical synthesis, medical research

ABSTRACT: At the present time the half-synthetic penicillins and the cephalosporins represent the greatest advances in antibiotic research. The rapid determination of the spectrum of new half-synthetic derivatives with a new range of effectiveness is necessary even before the new compounds are removed from the reaction mixture. This can be done easily by inoculating agar plates with horizontal strips of various bacteria followed by placing across the lines a paper strip previously soaked in the reaction mixture containing the new antibiotic to be tested. After incubation, an inhibition zone is formed near the paper strip in the case of bacteria sensitive to the new compound. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

[JPRS: 36,599]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 25Feb65 / ORIG REF: 003 / OTH REF: 003

Card 1/1 MLP

I 32785-66 T JK

ACC NR: AP6028469

SOURCE CODE: HU/0018/66/000/003/0326/0328

23  
6AUTHOR: Uri, Jozsef; Szabo, IrmaORG: Institute of Pharmacology, Medical University of Debrecen (Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem, Gyógyszertani Intézet)TITLE: Quantitative biological determination of 6-aminopenicillanic acid 6SOURCE: Kiserletes orvostudomány, no. 3, 1966; 326-328

TOPIC TAGS: quantitative analysis, antibiotic, penicillin, blood

## ABSTRACT:

In the course of production of 6-APA and the study of its biological effect, the quantitative determination of its concentration is necessary. This can be carried out rapidly and accurately with the help of agar plates into which holes were drilled; the 6-APA will be converted directly in the holes with phenyl-acetyl chloride into G-penicillin. In order to bind the HCl formed and to avoid the splitting effect of CO<sub>2</sub> on 6-APA, pyridine is used instead of the usual NaHCO<sub>3</sub>. The mass effect curve obtained in this manner is linear between 0.04-1.0 µg/ml 6-APA concentrations. By using paper strips impregnated in a similar manner, the 6-APA content can be determined in as little as a drop of blood.

Orig. art. has: 3 figures. [JPRS: 36,599]

SUB CODE: 06, 07 / SUBM DATE: 25Feb65 / OTH REF: 004

Card 1/1 *MA*



Antibiotics

HUNGARY

TAKACS, I., Dr. MOLNAR, E., Dr. BEKESSI, I., Dr. RUZICKA, Gy., Dr. URI, J.,  
Dr. Medical University of Debrecen, Obstetrical and Gynecological Clinic  
(director: ARVAY, Sandor, Dr), Institute of Biology (director: SZABO, Gabor,  
Dr) and Institute of Pharmacology (director: VALYI-NAGY, Tibor, Dr) (Deb-  
receni Orvostudományi Egyetem, Szülészeti- és Nőgyógyászati Klinika, Bio-  
logiai Intézet és Gyógyszertani Intézet).

"Changes in the Serum Penicillin-Level Values in the Course of Using Semi-  
synthetic Penicillins (Methicillin; Oxacillin)."

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 107, No 38, 18 Sep 66, pages 1787-1789.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] The changes in the serum level of  
the new semisynthetic penicillins -Methicillin, Oxacillin-, in response to  
varying doses of the compound, were studied. It was determined that, the  
i.m. administration of 1 g Methicillin gave therapeutic levels of serum  
penicillin concentration in every case. The oral administration of 1 g  
Oxacillin every 4-6 hours also insured a therapeutic serum level concentra-  
tion in every case. 7 Hungarian, 1 Western references.

L 40198-66 T JK

ACC NR: AP6030055

SOURCE CODE: HU/0018/66/000/003/0324/0325

AUTHOR: Uri, Jozsef--Uri, Y.

ORG: Institute of Pharmacology, Medical University of Debrecen, Debrecen (Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem, Gyógyszertani Intézet)

TITLE: Rapid test for penicillinase and penicillinacylase production

SOURCE: Kiserletes orvostudomány, no. 3, 1966, 324-325

TOPIC TAGS: bacteriology, antibiotic, enzyme, medical research

## ABSTRACT:

Resistance of a given bacterium toward penicillin can be due to the production of penicillinase or penicillin-acylase by the particular pathogen. The presence of both enzymes can be easily and rapidly demonstrated with the double-layer agar plate method. The bacterium to be tested is inoculated in strips over the agar culture medium to which *Sarcina lutea* was mixed. A paper strip containing penicillin is placed across the line. After inoculation, the growth of the *Sarcina lutea* along the paper strip will be uniform only in those places where a penicillin effect is no longer present; in places where penicillinase or penicillinacylase had been produced by the bacterium used for inoculation, the growth will be jagged, irregular. This method permits the determination of the presence of penicillin-resistance and the cause of this resistance as well. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [Based on author's German abst.] [JPRS: 36,599]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 25Feb65 / OTH REF: 005

Card: 1/1

URIAN, LETITIA

MAROS, T., Conf.; URIAN, Letitia, dr.; KEMENY, B., dr.; LUKACSY, I., dr.;  
ABRAHAM, A., chimist.

Changes in dysproteinemia tests in certain mental and  
neurological disorders. Med. int., Bucur. 9 no.2:210-219  
Feb 57.

1. Lucrare efectuata la Catedra de anatomie-embriologie si  
medicina operatoare a I.M.F. din Tg. Mures (conducator, conf.  
T. Maros) a Sectiei de boli nervoase a Spitalului unificat din  
Tirnaveni (conducatoare, dr. Letitia Urian) si a Catedrei de  
chimie biologica a I.M.F. din Tg. Mures (conducator, conf.  
A. Kovacs).

(LIVER FUNCTION TESTS, in various diseases  
cadmium reaction, thymol, Takata-Ara & Weltmann tests  
in ment. & neurol. dis.)

(MENTAL DISORDERS, physiology  
liver funct. tests)

(BLOOD PROTEINS, in various diseases  
ment. & neurol. disord., causing changes in  
dysproteinemia tests)

URIAS, Jozef, inz.

Use of oriented sheets in electric rotating machines. El tech obzor  
52 no.3:154 Mr '63.

1. Ceskomoravska-Kolben-Danek Praha, n.p.

URICAR, J., inz.

Semikilled steel. Hut listy 16 no.2:88-94 F '61.

1. Trinicke zelezarny Velke rij nove socialisticke revoluce.

SELMICIU, I.; CREANGA, E.; URICARU, N.; CIMPEANU, R.; MURGU, N.

Obtaining pure phenacetin by ion exchanging resins. Rev  
chimie Min petr 14 no. 11/12:688 N-D'63.

MINARIK, F.; UHRIK, F.; HRABOVCOVA, A.; MORAVKOVA, M.; URICEK, L.

Spectral analysis of radioactive gamma radiants in waste  
water and Danube water. Vodni hosp 14 no.12:468-469 '64.

MINARIK, F.; UHRIK, F.; HRABOVCOVA, A.; PETRASOVA, M.; DOUPOVEC, V.;  
MORAVKOVA, M.; URICEK, L.

Analysis of gamma-emitters in the fallout on the site of the  
nuclear electric power plant A-1. Cesk. hyg. 10 no.7:400-403  
Ag '65.

1. Ustav hygieny prace a chorob z povolania, Bratislava.



URICH, Rudolf, mgr inż., adiunkt; CZERNIEWSKI, Janusz, inż.

Designing indirect frequency transistor amplifiers. Prace Inst  
teletechn 4 no.1:43-77 '60.

1. Instytut Tele - i Radiotechniczny, Warszawa.

URICH, Rudolf, mgr inz.

Thermal stabilization of alternate current transistor circuits.  
Prace Inst teletechn 4 no.2:41-72 '60.

URICH, Rudolf, mgr inz.; CZERNIEWSKI, Janusz, inz.

Stabilized transistor power supply with automatic overload protection.  
Prace Inst teletechn 5 no.3:109-112 '61.

8/058/62/000/011/054/061  
A160/A101

7.4-10  
AUTHOR: Urich, Rudolf

TITLE: A device for the thermal stabilization of the dynamic parameters of a semiconductor triode

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 11, 1962, 17, abstract 11-4-34b P (Pol. pat., cl. 21a<sup>4</sup>, 35, no. 44826, June 20, 1961)

TEXT: In distinction from existing methods of thermal stabilization, in which the working point of the semiconductor triode remains unchanged due to the means used during the change of temperature, a method is proposed which is based on an automatic shift of the working point in a way that, in the presence of the new temperature value, the dynamic parameters of the semiconductor triode correspond to the initial parameters for the primary working point and the primary temperature. The shift of the working point is carried out with the help of thermal-sensing elements (thermistors, diodes, etc.) which are cut in the power-supply circuit of the semiconductor-triode electrodes.

N. S.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

9, 2540

S/194/62/000/006/138/232  
D256/D308

AUTHORS: Urich, Rudolf, and Czerniewski, Janusz

TITLE: Transistorized stabilized power supply source with automatic overload cut-off

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 6, 1962, abstract 6-5-72 t (Prace Inst. Tele-i radiotechn., 1961, 5, no. 3, 109-112)

TEXT: A voltage stabilizer, employing a transistor as a regulating element is described. The overload protection cut-off arrangement comprises a bistable network acting on the base of the regulating transistor via a semiconductor diode. A diagram of the circuit is presented including the parameters. The range of voltage stabilization at the output: 2.7 to 14 V; load current: 0 to 500 mA; the coefficient of stabilization: 1000 : 1. Two or more sources can be connected in series if required. (Inst. tele-i radiotechniczny, Poland). [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

✓  
B

Card 1/1

URICH, Rudolf, mgr. inz.

Dependence of the short circuit of the transistor current transfer ratio on the temperature and the operating point. Prace Inst. teletechn. 6 no.4:37-65 '62

URICH, Rudolf, mgr inż.; CZERNIENSKI, Janusz, mgr inż.

Application of transistors in high-quality radio network  
receivers. Prace Inst teletech 7 no.3:121-123 '63

URICH, Rudolf, mgr inz.

Temperature compensation of working characteristics in circuits  
with homogeneous base transistors. Prace inst teletechn 7  
no.4:3-26 '63.



"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001858020019-7

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001

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discussed. The characteristic features of a transistor above base voltage are presented.

Card 2/3

Card 3/3

DYURCHEK, K. [Dürček, K.]; MINARIK, F.; STANKOVICHOVA, A. [Stankovičova, A.];  
PETRASHOVA, M. [Petrášova, A.]; URICHEK, L. [Uriček, L.]

Doses of X irradiation to which patients and medical personnel are  
exposed during cardiac catheterization. Med.rad. 4 no.10:66-70  
0 '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Iz Instituta gigiyeny truda i professional'nykh zabolevaniy v  
Bratislave (dir. - doktor med.nauk I. Kldchik).  
(HEART CATHETERIZATION)  
(RADIOGRAPHY)

KIJVANEK, P.; DURCEK, K.; MASARYK, S.; MINARIK, F.; za tech.spoluprace  
URICKA, L.; DOUPOVCA, V.

Effect of technical shortcomings of roentgeno-diagnostic equipment  
on spreading of secondary radiations. Cesk.rentg. 15 no.1:30-36  
F '61.

1. Ustav hygieny prace a chorob z povolania v Bratislave, riaditel  
MUDr. I. Klucik.  
(RADIATION PROTECTION)

*Uridiya, N.*

~~Synthesis and hydration of 6-methyl-1-hepten-4-yn-3,6-~~  
~~diol. A. I. Nogaideh, K. Ya. Dzagnidze, and N. Uridiya.~~  
~~J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R. 25, 2189-90 (1955) (Engl. transla-~~  
~~tion).—See C.A. 50, 9255i.~~ B. M. R.

*Uridiya*

*3*

*4*

*PM*

Uridiya A

✓ Synthesis and hydration of 6-methyl-1-hepten-4-yn-3,6-  
diol. A. I. Nogubek, R. Ya. Izmagilov, and N. Uridiya  
(State Univ., Tbilisi). *Zhur. Obshchei Khim.* 25, 2226-6  
(1955). — EtMgBr from 93 g. EtBr treated with 33 g.  $\text{Mg}$ ,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{C}(\text{OH})\text{C}_2\text{H}_5$ , followed by 40 g.  $\text{CH}_3\text{CHClCHO}$  gave after  
hydrolysis 18 g. 6-methyl-1-hepten-4-yn-3,6-diol, b.p. 106-7°,  
d<sub>4</sub><sup>20</sup> 0.9989, n<sub>D</sub><sup>20</sup> 1.4772. Hydrogenation of this over Pt in  
EtOH gave 2-methyl-2,5-heptanediol, b.p. 63-7°, d<sub>4</sub><sup>20</sup> 0.8395,  
n<sub>D</sub><sup>20</sup> 1.4283, also formed from hydrogenation with Pd catalyst.  
The 1st 4 H atoms add more rapidly than the last 2 H atoms.  
G. M. Kosolapov

PM

KAKUSHADZE, A.M.; URIDIYA, P.I.; KVACHADZE, D.Ye.

Approximate calculation of hollow shells. Trudy GPI [Gruz.] no.1:  
45-49 '63. (MIRA 18:2)



URIE, Vaclav, dr.

"Economical methods of gas combustion in industries" by K.  
Holzbecher. Reviewed by Vaclav Urie. Rudy 10 no.7:241 J1  
'62.

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
<p><b>"On Laboratory Methods of Preparing Infusible Substances and Examination of Their Radiations. L. I. Kramp and M. A. Uryev (Zavodskaya Laboratoria (Works' Lab.), 1935, 4, 1000-1002).—[In Russian.] Pressed tantalum carbide rods sintered in a high-frequency furnace at 3000° C. in vacuo, or at 3300° C. in an atmosphere of nitrogen or argon (temperature measurements by the disappearing filament pyrometer), gave a radiation coeff. at 1852° C. of 0.55 at <math>\lambda_0 = 0.655 \mu</math>; and at 2172° C. of 0.55 at <math>\lambda_0 = 0.654 \mu</math>.—D. N. S.</b></p>																			
ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																			
SECTION SYMBOL										SECTION SYMBOL									
SYMBOLS										SYMBOLS									
SYMBOLS										SYMBOLS									

22

*Ca*

A method of investigating the chemical composition of petroleum fractions. U. K. Uriev and P. I. Juravlev. *Ishtomoe Khim.* 1956, No. 6, 62-5. — The method combines the use of crit. temp. of soln. in aniline with dehydrogenation catalysis. It allows an accurate detn. of the hexahydroaromatic hydrocarbons in fractions b. up to 300°. It also gives an accurate detn. of naphthene and paraffin hydrocarbons. L. Jacovlev

ASB-35A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

URIGIUC, Mihai S.

Suceava yesterday, today, tomorrow. Constr Bzc 17 no.789:1,3 20 F '65.

1. Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Suceava City People's Council.

GLADKOV, V.A.; URILOV, M.K.

Experimental coefficients of roughness of wooden pipelines. Gidr.stroi.  
22 no.6:26-28 Jo '53. (MLRA 6:6)  
(Pipe lines)

URIN, A.D., inzh., red.; MUNITIS, A.P., red.izd-va; RUDAKOVA, N.I., tekhn.red.

[Production norms for planning and survey work paid for according to a piece-rate system] Normy vyrabotki na proektaye i izyskatel'skie raboty, oplachivaemye sdel'no. Pt.20. [Food industry] Pishchevaia promyshlennost'. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhitekt. i stroit.materialam. 1958. 39 p. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Gosudarstvennyy komitet po delam stroitel'stva.  
(Russia--Industries) (Production standards)

URIN, A. G.

DECEASED

Medicine

see ILC

LIPKIN, M.Ye.; KISHKO, Ya.G.; URIN, A.I.; KOLOTILOVA, L.V.; IONOV, L.I.

Use of the fluorescent method for the detection of poliomyelitis  
and rabies viruses. Vop. virus. 10 no.1:26-29 Ja-7 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny, L'vov.



URIN, B.L.

3

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/5530

Smiryagin, A.P., N.Z. Dnestrovskiy, A.D. Landikhov, N.N. Kreyndlin,  
G.N. Krucher, V.A. Golovin, B.L. Urin, and V.N. Gol'dreyer

Spravochnik po obrabotke tsvetnykh metallov i splavov (Handbook on the  
Processing of Nonferrous Metals and Alloys) Moscow, Metallurgizdat,  
1961. 872 p. Errata slip inserted. 9,300 copies printed.

Ed. (Title page): L. Ye. Miller, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Ed. of  
Publishing House: K.D. Misharina; Tech. Ed.: M.K. Attopovich.

**PURPOSE:** This handbook is intended for technical personnel of metal-  
working and machine-building plants, design organizations, scientific  
research institutes, and laboratories, and for students at schools of  
higher technical education.

**COVERAGE:** The handbook discusses the physicochemical and mechanical  
properties of certain elements and the composition and properties of

Card 1/2

Handbook on the Processing (Cont.)

SOV/5530

nonferrous metals and alloys, and includes an explanation of the theory of principal methods for the hot and cold working of nonferrous metal and alloys. Reference material on designing, engineering-economic planning, quality control, and other aspects of production is systematically and presented. Each part of the handbook contains explanations of principles underlying basic processes, presents formulas for process and engineering calculations, analyzes properties of metals and alloys, gives parameters of accompanying and secondary processes, and describes equipment and tools and their operational parameters. The authors thank I. L. Perlin, Ya. F. Shabashov, and M. F. Bazhenov. References accompany each part, as well as various chapters. There are 130 references, mostly Soviet.

Card-2/8

GLUKHEN'KIY, T.T., prof.; BARVINSKIY, S.I., kand.meditsinskikh nauk;  
RUDNITSKAYA, A.Yu., kand.meditsinskikh nauk; URIN, B.M., kand.meditsin-  
skikh nauk

Clinical and morphological analysis of the protracted treatment of  
thyrotoxicosis with 6-methylthiouracil. Vrach. delo no.8:12-17 Ag  
'60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Kafedra gospi'tal'noy terapii i patologicheskoy anatomii L'vovskogo  
meditsinskogo instituta.  
(THYROID GLAND—DISEASES) (URACIL)

URIN, D.M., insh.

Using standard tables and diagrams in calculating the kinematics  
of cam mechanisms. Vest. mashinostr. 45 no.7:32-35 J1 '65.  
(MIRA 18:10)

URIN, E.B.; DRANITSKIY, L.V.; CHERNOV, E.A.

A simple electric drive with a booster generator. Stan. 1 instr.  
26 no.11:33-34 N '55. (MLBA 9:2)  
(Machine tools--Electric driving)

URIN, E.B.

Improving the tuning and characteristics of UMT-type electric  
motors. Stan.1 instr. 29 no.1:37-38 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:1)  
(Electric motors)

L 38671-66 EWT(d)/EWP(v)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(1)

ACC NR. AP6016746

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0229/65/000/012/0075/0077

31  
B

AUTHOR: Urin, F. G.

ORG: None

14

TITLE: Stand for calibrating marine shafts

SOURCE: Sudostroyeniye, no. 12, 1965, 75-77

TOPIC TAGS: measuring apparatus, shaft, elastic hysteresis, shear modulus, marine engine, torque, hydraulic device, test stand

ABSTRACT: The author describes a stand for calibrating marine shafts. A diagram is given showing the stand, components and shaft. This stand differs from conventional units in the following characteristics: 1. the shaft is fixed between two supports and the load is applied at one end while measurements are taken at the other; 2. shaft bending caused by torque is eliminated by the position of the supports; 3. friction losses are eliminated at the supports; 4. a hydraulic loading system is used for uniform shaft loading and adjustable loading rate; 5. the calibration process is mechanized for economy of time and labor; 6. the stand may be used for calibrating both forward and reverse operation of various power installations; 7. the sectional design of the stand makes it possible to set it up in the shop only when necessary. Initial shaft testing showed that the stand is very accurate. The noncoincidence of the load-

UDC: 629.12.002.03

Card 1/2

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ACC NR: AP6016746

ing lines and relief of the shaft material shows elastic hysteresis. There is no elastic deformation during calibration. The maximum tangential stress was  $\frac{1}{5}-\frac{1}{7}$  that of the yield stress for the steel tested. Elastic hysteresis is the main source of error in measuring the shear modulus of shaft material and in determining the power of a marine installation. The average value of the shear modulus for loading and relief must be taken into account. The maximum error in shear modulus measurement is  $\pm 0.6\%$ . Measurement error is basically dependent on the error in the scales and indicator which constitute 75% of the maximum error. The shear modulus of the shaft material is dependent on the chemical composition of the steel as well as on production techniques and shaft dimensions. The average shear modulus is  $8300 \text{ kg/mm}^2$  with a variation of  $\pm 1.5\%$ . This is in general agreement with non-Soviet data. Analysis of measurement data gives a more accurate value for the shear modulus than does the graphic method. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 1 formula.

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URIN, L., starshiy inzhener otdela organizatsii.

~~Good tradition. Sov. profsoiuzy 5 no.5:26-27 My '57. (MIRA 10:6)~~  
(Dnepropetrovsk--Efficiency, Industrial)

URIN, L.  
ISLAMOV, B. (Ufa); URIN, L. (Dnepropetrovsk); KROSHCHKIN, V. (g. Yegor'yevsk);  
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In trade-union organizations. Sov. profsoiuzy 6 no.1:95 Ja '58.  
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URIN, L.

Communal inspections aid production. Sov.profsoiuzy 8 no.2:47  
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Ja '60.

1. Chlen proizvodstvenno-massovoy komissii zavkoma Dnepropetrov-  
skogo truboprokathogo zavoda im.Lenina.  
(Dnepropetrovsk--Pipe, Steel)

Urin, L.I.

130-12-2/24

AUTHOR: Shevchenko, L.A., and Urin, L.I.

TITLE: Utilisation of Reserves for Increased Labour Productivity  
(Ispol'zovaniye rezervov povysheniya proizvoditel'nosti truda)

PERIODICAL: Metallurg, 1957, No.12, pp. 3 - 4 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: The imeni Lenin (imeni Lenina) Dnepropetrovsk Tube-rolling Mill had a labour productivity in the first half of 1957 7.1% higher than in the same period of 1956 and the authors discuss the measures which have led to this improvement. These included competitions, better labour organisation, mechanisation, automation and the adoption of advanced working methods and have continued since the end of the war. The authors give details of technological measures, such as the use of longer skelp, the adoption of magnesite-chromite roofs in open-hearth furnaces, better piercing techniques with improved mandrels, higher drawing rates, reconstruction of the continuous mill in 1955, automation and mechanisation of hot ingot handling in the strip mill. Shop and inter-shop schools were organised to spread successful techniques, and the following are named as authors of such techniques: Polich, Sozar', Sitalo, Bodnev, Ivchenko, Zhuravl' and Shur.

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